



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable
ble spring Goods among which
are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style
Plant and Figured Gros de Nap;
Black, White and Pink Satins;
Yellow Bandanna Hk's.

Gros de nap Hk's, some very
splendid.

Men and Women's Linen Hose;

Brown Love Hk's,

Brown Cambrics;

Brown French Drilling, Buckram;

Oil cloth, Denmark Sattens;

B. B. Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c.

Ladies dressing cases, and an ad-

ditiional supply of GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, HARDWARE,

and MEDICINES;

All of which will be sold low for

cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.,

Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7-10

Commercial and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened
in the town of Portsmouth,
Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse
for the reception and sale of For-
eign and Domestic Merchandise
and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on
which they will, as Commission
Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who
may consign goods or produce to
them, will be charged a commis-

sion of two and a half per cent, and
NO CHARGES FOR STO-

RAGE, if sold within thirty days.
An advance in money will be made
on consignments of country pro-

duce, upon which the usual inter-
est will be charged. If the ad-

vance be wished in merchandise,
it will be made in such articles as
may be wanted, at cost prices, with-

out interest. The New York, Phila-
delphia, Baltimore and Rich-

mond prices, deducting therefrom
the necessary expenses of ship-

ping, wharfage, drayage and com-
mission, as charged in those cities

respectively, may always be cal-
culated on in this and the adjoin-

ing market, Norfolk. But the
subscribers will hold themselves

bound, in consulting the interest
of their friends, to avail them-

selves of either of the above nam-

ed markets—and when prices will
justify a shipment, it shall be made

(if requested) upon the responsi-
bility, and at the risk of con-

signees.

The correspondence of the sub-
scribers with the northern cities,

will enable them at all times to
furnish correct reports of the ac-

tual sales of country and other
produce, which they propose to

make known, with the prices of
this and the Norfolk market, to

those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark, for
the information of farmers and o-

thers that may be disposed to avail
themselves of their agency, that

their warehouse is so situated as
to enable them to receive con-

signments without the expense of
drayage, wharfage, or exposure to

the weather.

They will keep on hand and
will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,
SALT,
IRON, NAILS, &c.

AND
DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last
named is now considerable, and

will be so enlarged as to meet the
demands of the approaching sea-

son.

Referring to the following nam-

ed gentlemen for a knowledge of

their character and integrity, they

respectfully solicit consignments

W. McKENNEY & Co.

Portsmouth, Virginia, 12-3m

March 20, 1829.

REFERENCE TO

Rev. Daniel Smith, Marfreecho-

rough, N. C.

John B. Southall, Esq. do

Joseph G. Reed, Esq. do

Dr. Thos. Borland, do

James Scott, Esq. do

R & J. DUNN & CO., State of North Carolina,

INFORM their friends and the
public generally, that they have
now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which embrace a complete and ex-
tensive assortment of every
Desirable article of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS;

Amongst which are

A splendid assortment of Silks;

Several pieces of Satin, Leventens

and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite

a new article

A beautiful assortment of Fine

Thread Laces and Edgings;

A most splendid assortment of Fan-

cies Calicoes;

A large stock of GROCERIES

A general assortment of Medicines,

Drugs, Oils and Paints

Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great

variety

Which, with every other article us-
ually kept in an extensive assort-

ed Store, they offer for sale on the most
favourable terms. Being confident

that they can give general satisfac-
tion as to price and quality, they re-

spectfully invite their friends in town
and country to call and examine
their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 14-17

FISH AND CORN.

WE have just received a con-
siderable quantity of

Herrings and Shad,

put up this season, at one of the
most celebrated fisheries on Roan-

oke. We have also on hand a few
hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly

cleaned and fanned; all of which we
will sell low for cash.

R & J. DUNN & CO.

May 12, 1829. 1-17

State of North Carolina,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, 1829.

John Peelle } Original attach-

vs. } ment—levied on

2 negroes, An- } 2 negroes, An-

thony and Nan- } thony and Nan-

cy, and also the } cy, and also the

lands of the de- } lands of the de-

fendant, contain- } defendant, contain-

ing two or more } ing two or more

tracts.

John Nelson } Same

vs. } Same

John Lamberton } Same

vs. } Same

Willie Langford } Same

vs. } Same

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON,

Clerk of our said Court, at office in

Jackson, the 1st Monday of June,

A. D. 1829, and 3rd year of our in-

dependence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. 24-30. 21-30

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

June Term, 1829.

Samuel Norwood } Original attach-

vs. } ment—levied on

negro boy nam- } negro boy nam-

ed Wesley.

George H. Raney, } It appearing to the satisfaction of

the Court, that George H. Raney,

the defendant in this cause, is

not an inhabitant of this state; It is

therefore ordered, that publication be

made in the Minerva, a newspaper

printed in the town of Halifax, for

six successive weeks, that the said

George H. Raney appear at the next

Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-

sions, to be held for the county of

Northampton, at the Court House

in Jackson, on the first Monday in

September next, then and there to

reply to the property so attached and

plead to issue; otherwise final judg-

ment will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON,

Clerk of our said Court, at office in

Jackson, the 1st Monday of June,

A. D. 1829, and 3rd year of our in-

dependence.

JOHN W. HARRISON, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. 24-30. 21-30

Commission Business.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

CONTINUES to transact a gen-

eral COMMISSION BUS-

INESS in the town of Halifax, N.

Carolina. He has secured and exten-

sive Warehouses, and hereby prom-

ises strict fidelity to the interest of

those who may favour him with their

business.

For particulars refer to

James Gordon, Norfolk Va.

Henry Mason, Halifax, N. C.

and

Andrew Harris, N. C.

Halifax, N. C. June 13, 21-17

JAMES GORDON,

LATELY A COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN FLYMOUTH,

HAS removed to NORFOLK,

Virginia, and will transact any

business in that line which may be

entrusted to his care, with the great-

est attention and diligence.

Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 17-16

Dr. Charles Cushman

RESPECTFULLY offers his

professional services to the in-

habitants of Halifax and the neigh-

bouring country. He may at all

times be found at Mrs. Fenner's Ho-

tel, unless professionally engaged.

June 1st. 20-17

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at

Halifax, to wit: N. C. 1st July

1829, which if not taken out be-

fore the 1st Oct. next will be

sent to the General Post Office as

dead letters, June 30th, 1829.

A Henry Aaron,

B Overton Bernard, Thos. Bur-

ges, Esq. Riband Ballard, Rev.

Levi Bass, Miss Amelia Beaman,

Thomas Brigg Esq.

C Thomas H. Carson, Esq. (7)

John Crowell Esq. Benj. Crawley,

Dr. John T. Clanton, Rich. H.

Crowell, Esq. Jarrod Carter

D Gideon Dupree, Esq. John

Denson, Edward Davis, Edmund

Dickens, B. W. Davis Esq.

E Benj. Edmunds Esq. (2)

F Isaac Ford, Henry Freear

G Geo. W. Gary Esq. Ar-

thur Green, Wm. H. Gray, Zery

Gwyn, Col. S. H. Gee

H T. D. Heath, (2) Mary

Hardy, Wiley Higgs, Martin

Hines, Warren Harris, Mr. Mrs.

John Hurston, Myraet Hawkins

J Andrew Jamer, Esq. (2)

Eaton or James Johnson, Isaac

Joiner

K Kintchen Kearney, (2) Re-

becca Knight

L William Leigh, Henry R.

Lee, Rev. Lewis Laysard

M Mrs. Phebe Merritt, H. G.

Montford, Bath Moore

N Thos. B. Neville, Miss Mary

G. Neville, Goodman Neville

P M. H. Pettway, 2 John

Peters, William Powers, William

Pope, James Jones Pitman

R Henry Rawls

S A. A. B. Smith & Co. (3)

Rev. Miles Smith, James Savage,

John A. Smith, Dr. Sykes, L. B.

Smith, Clerk C. S. C.

Simon Turner, Sam'l T. Tay-

lor.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

22-30

How to pay for a Farm

A man in the town of D—

some twenty years ago, went to a

merchant in Portsmouth (N. H.)

who was also president of a bank,

and stated that he lived on a farm,

the home of his fathers, which

had descended to him by right of

inheritance; that this his only

property, worth two thousand dollars,

was mortgaged for one thousand

to a merciless creditor, and that

the time of redemption would be

out in a week. He closed by

asking for a loan to the amount of

his debt, for which he offered to

remortgage his farm.

"Merchant—I have no money to

Our citizens were highly gratified on Thursday by an unexpected visit from the steam boat *Petersburg*, Captain J. W. M'Lea. We are happy to hear that the object of this visit is to ascertain the practicability of establishing a regular line between Newbern and Elizabeth City, and with this view Capt. M'Lea intends for the balance of the season to run the *Petersburg* regularly between the two places, leaving Newbern every Friday noon for Elizabeth City, so as to meet the steam boat which leaves Norfolk every Monday morning for Baltimore—and leaves Elizabeth City every Wednesday morning, so as to reach Newbern the next morning. That success will crown the undertaking we entertain not a doubt—it requires nothing but perseverance, and we regret very much that we did not receive, some two or three weeks ago, intimation of this plan, that intelligence so desirable, and of so much importance to travellers, might be circulated north and south. Of the superior advantages of this route over every other—no one can doubt after a moments reflection. The great saving of time, of expense, comparative ease and comfort, are considerations which weigh with every traveller. The distance between Fayetteville and Norfolk, by this line, is performed in little more than two days, & the greatest part of it in as fine a steam boat as floats, for we had an opportunity yesterday morning, in company with a large party, of testing her superior speed and excellence. The obstacles which at present exist for the want of a regular stage line between this place and Fayetteville will gradually be removed as the travelling takes this direction. Travellers moving south will suffer no detention here, as we understand hacks and stages will be provided them; and we hope that our friends at Fayetteville will take care of that end of the line until some permanent arrangement is made. In short that our sounds are to become the great thoroughfare for steam boat travelling 'all nature cries aloud.'

We are glad to learn that Capt. M'Lea intends this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to treat our citizens to another sail; we hope to see her spacious decks thronged with the beauty, and fashion, and good people of the far-famed ancient city.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Brooke county, Va., who has distinguished himself in his celebrated Debate with Mr. Owen, has advertised proposals for publishing by subscription, their "Debates on the Evidences of Christianity, &c." Mr. O. read and spoke fifteen hours on the side of Scepticism, and Mr. C. spoke twenty-five hours on the side of Christianity. Mr. Sims, of Cincinnati, took down the discussion in short hand, who preferred "an immediate remuneration for his services, to the right of publication; it, therefore, devolved on the parties to remunerate Mr. Sims, and to undertake the publication themselves. Having agreed (says Mr. C.) to give him \$500 for his report; and Mr. Owen about to return to Europe, having sold his interest in the work, I have become the sole proprietor."

Messrs. C. and O. have agreed to add an Appendix to the Debate, for the purpose of making the work still more satisfactory. It will contain 600 large duodecimo or large octavo pages, and cannot be offered for less than \$2, when substantially bound, or \$1 50 in boards. Deductions will be made for large subscriptions. The work is to be put to press in a few days. As this work will be entirely new in its character,

and very interesting in its contents, bringing together two gentlemen of vigorous talents, upon some of the interesting topics which can engage the human mind, we shall be happy to receive subscribers at this office. Their names will be forwarded on to Bethany, and arrangements made for the delivery of the work.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.—It affords us pleasure to learn from the last Richmond Enquirer, that notwithstanding the general stagnation of the present times, the establishment of that paper is more prosperous now than at any former period. Its circulation is about 5,000, and its list rapidly increasing. This is an extent of support without parallel we believe in this country, (leaving out of view certain religious newspapers, whose lists are aided by the influence of the church, and increased by the zeal of the preachers, travelling and stationary,) and is a meet reward for the talents, care and industry, employed in its publication. The Enquirer has recently been enlarged, and much improved in its typographical appearance.

HOMICIDE.—A distressing event occurred at Ashfield, Conn. on the 7th inst. A man named Alfred Elmer, fancied himself commissioned from Heaven to kill three persons, deriving his warrant from 11th chap. Revelations. Proceeding upon this horrible idea, his first victim was a child aged two years, an only son of Mr. Timothy Catlin, which he found asleep in its cradle, and cut its throat in such a shocking manner as to occasion death in a few moments. He then attacked his own grandfather and wounded him so severely that his life is despaired of. His arm was arrested before he had time to complete the work of death, or to attempt it on the third intended victim. The child he killed, as he said because it was innocent. No doubt is entertained of his insanity.

CANNIBALS.—We learn by the brig *Mount Parnassus*, arrived at New-York, from Jeremie, that a few days previous to her sailing, 18 men were taken in the mountains, near that place, charged with murdering the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and eating their bodies. They were shortly to be tried for the crime.

ROUTE TO NEW-ORLEANS. The Richmond Enquirer says, that Mr. Barry, the Post Master General, is endeavouring to establish the route by way of Mobile, to New Orleans, which has hitherto failed. That route will bring N. Orleans ten days nearer to Washington, than by the way of Tennessee.

ILLINOIS.—The Pioneer, of Illinois, estimates the annual increase of the population of that state, from emigration alone, at 18,000, for the last three or four years.

STEPHENSON.—The celebrated Rowland Stephenson has been for some time residing in Bristol, Pa. It is rumored he has completed the purchase of Dr. Shippen's very handsome establishment and farm in the vicinity of that borough.

GOLD.—Maj. Jonathan Harris, in Mecklenburg county, has discovered a gold mine on his plantation, which, from the experiments already made, promises to be very valuable. He has worked it for several weeks; and with only four hands, has obtained, on an average, about one hundred dollars worth of gold per day. This, we learn, has been procured without pulverizing the gravel; but when

paring machinery, the quantity will be doubled. The gold is not found in veins, but is deposited on the surface, from five to six inches in depth.

Salisbury Journal.—A negro girl convicted of the murder of her mistress, in New Orleans, was sentenced to be hung at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 26th ult. Subsequent to her trial, some new circumstances transpired, which induced a general belief that she was not guilty, or, if she was, that there was some accomplice more criminal than she, and the governor was petitioned to reprieve the girl for three months, under the hope that she would be proved innocent, and the real murderer discovered. Accordingly on the forenoon of the day of execution, the governor granted a respite for three months, which had scarcely been delivered to the sheriff, when the prisoner made a full confession of her crime to the jailer. As soon as this circumstance was made known to the governor, he issued an order to the sheriff to carry the first sentence into effect at the appointed hour; but the sheriff not receiving the order until three o'clock, the execution stands postponed until the 26th of September next.

There is said to be a custom in Germany which is worthy of imitation in all countries.

"When an individual is sick, the friends of the family call and wring at the door. In the hall they find a book lying on the table, in which some one of the family writes, every morning and evening, the state of the patient's health giving all those particulars which would be interesting to the friends of the individual. Under this morning and evening bulletin, all those who call write their names to apprise the family of the sympathy. They never see the members of it, unless they have some other object than ascertaining the condition of the patient."

A letter to the editors from Burke county, states that there is a Gold Mine, within thirteen miles of Morganton, owned by the Messrs. Carsons & Co from which they have dug, in the course of three or four months, though worked in a loose manner, at the lowest estimate \$25,000.

DR. WATKINS. The prosecution of Dr. Watkins, for fraud, appears to be an interminable business. It seems, that the court, the bar and the jury, do not know what to make of it. To common-sense-men, the matter is plain enough. The Doctor wanted money to keep up appearances at Washington, as every "good society" man must do; and his salary would not allow it. The banks were dangerous things to tamper with. Pay-day would come round; and a protested note, where a member of "good society" was concerned, was an abomination in the eyes of those who figured in the first circles at Washington. What, then, was to be done? A happy expedient occurred. Those whose duty it should have been to remain at Washington, for the purpose of attending to their public duties, were too busily engaged in electioneering, in eating, drinking, and delivering barbecue speeches, to think of what was going on in their respective offices. The headmen trusted to their subalterns; and the subalterns verified the old maxim, that, "when the cats are away the mice will nibble cheese." And these subalterns did nibble to some extent. Watkins touched a few thousand; but what of that? It was only a breach of trust;—at least, so says an impartial, a Washing-

ton jury. Fillebrown grabbed the last cent of a sacred charity fund, and covered his embezzlement under the guise of commissions. Nourse dipped largely into the national chest, under a similar pretence. So did Hay; and indeed all seemed determined to "make Hay" while their political sun was in the firmament.

By why notice these defalcations? They are not frauds—oh no! They are mere peccadillos, which can be justified by a Washington jury, because their friends like Bonaparte, wanted money, and must have it.

Old Dominion. WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from Washington 20th July 1829. "The case of Watkins having engrossed more public attention than any other matter, it may be desirable to you to be informed of its present state. One of the two indictments, sustained by the judgment of the court, was tried last week. Great exertions were made by the counsel on both sides. The attorneys of the United States have sought his conviction, for a fraud committed, in his individual capacity, by false pretences. On the other hand, the counsel of the accused have steadily defended him upon the plea, that by color of his office, he obtained the money in question; and having applied it to his own use, he is only a defaulter. These in a few words are the merits of the case.

"The jury, having twice considered of their verdict, rendered it finally in the following terms, viz:

"The jurors, in the case of the United States against Tobias Watkins, find him guilty of obtaining, in his official capacity, seven hundred and fifty dollars, the money of the United States, and applying the same to his own private use."

"It will be seen, that this verdict, rendered in terms so equivocal, makes room for a question to the court, whether it can proceed thereon to judgment of acquittal or condemnation. It is evident, the jury has not found him guilty as charged in the indictment. Then is he acquitted? If he is guilty merely of applying money of the United States, obtained by colour of his office, to his own use, he is not guilty of any criminal offence, at common law; but of an official breach of trust. This would be putting him upon the footing of a defaulter only; for it will be remembered that in every case he obtained the money on a requisition of the Secretary of the Navy.

"Mr. Southard, when before the court as a witness, gave his testimony unreservedly; and was very much affected by the disclosure of all the acts of Dr. Watkins. He must have come to the stand with an opinion entirely settled, that Watkins had abused his confidence, for he had in his possession a letter written by him, at Philadelphia, while in the custody of the marshal, imploring his interposition and support, by affirming the statements of which he had been guilty from time to time.

"The second indictment remains to be tried, and will probably engage the court to-day. The testimony will be like that already given; but there will be another VENUE.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"I have received the following account of the anonymous letter written by Dr. Watkins to Mr. Southard, which was read in court the last day of his examination:—K—, in some way or other, had heard that W. had written an anonymous letter to Southard, when he was first apprehended in Philadelphia, in which he enclosed a certain statement, in relation to the transaction,

which was intended to save his guilt from exposure. This statement he called upon his friend, Southard, to verify upon oath, and to save him and his family from ruin. Mr. Southard replied that he did not recollect the facts contained in the statement; but he pockets the letter—says nothing about it, until, unexpectedly, it was forced from him by a compulsory order of the court. This anonymous letter is in substance an acknowledgment of Watkins' guilt; and yet, Mr. Southard keeps it in his pocket upwards of three months or more, since Watkins was apprehended in Philadelphia! Why did he not enclose it to the president and put an end to all this contest in the court?

"Well; the letter was called for—Mr. Southard would not produce it until he was compelled—when Mr. Swann takes the letter to read. It contains, in substance, an attempt at subornation. Mr. Swann expresses to the jury, with great feeling, his horror at W.'s guilt, and commences reading. He becomes affected, overwhelmed with emotion, and sets down. I see nothing has been said about this extraordinary transaction in the Telegraph—why I am not informed. This letter with all its circumstances, will be made known, I presume, in due time. It will furnish a moot point for the coalition moralists—the coffin-handbill people—the mourners over the six-militia-men, and the base and infamous slanderers of Mrs. Jackson, at the head of whom was this same Dr. Watkins."

The following is extracted from a letter, in the Philadelphia United States Gazette, dated.

"WASHINGTON, July 17, 1829. "Two letters were offered by the counsel for the U. S. which gave to the case a very adverse aspect for the accused. One of them was a letter of explanation, which Dr. Watkins wrote to Mr. Harris, the Navy Agent at Boston, and in which he attempted to show that all his drafts upon Harris and Paulding were drawn with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. Southard, and that the money thus raised was to be applied to some particular items of navy expenditure for which appropriations had not been granted. As soon as Dr. Watkins was arrested in Philadelphia, it appears that he enclosed a copy of those explanations, in a letter to Mr. Southard, addressed to him at Trenton; but Watkins, having met with a friend of Mr. Southard on board the steam-boat, and learning that Mr. S. was then in Philadelphia, sent to him a request that he would take this letter out of the Post Office. Mr. Southard did so, and instantly (for although Watkins had put no signature to his letter, the hand writing was well known to Mr. Southard) wrote a reply to it.

"Mr. Southard replied, that it gave him regret, that he could not confirm the explanations which Dr. Watkins had made. He expressed his regret that he should have placed himself in such a glaring situation, and, ignorant as he was of the precise character of the allegations against him, Mr. Southard said it was out of his power to say more than that, when called upon to give testimony he should give it with a strict regard to truth, as far as his recollection would permit him.

"The whole of Mr. Southard's conduct has been mainly and highly honorable.—His emotion in reading the letter which he had delivered up, by order of the court, was extreme. He felt that the fate of the accused was in his hands, and that it was a cruel, but unavoidable duty, which compelled him to sacrifice the man he had once esteemed. Before he could finish the reading of his letter, a gush of tears choked his utterance. Judge Cranch kindly took the letter from him, and finished it, and Mr. Southard sinking into his chair gave way for a few moments to feelings honourable to him, and which gained him honour from all."

The last Evening's Mail brings us a very interesting article, in the Baltimore Republican of the 2d, from its Washington Correspondent, giving Watkins's letter to Mr. Harris, while he was at Boston, in April last, in compliance with his request of an explanation of the singular circumstances of his account. In this letter, he does not content himself with standing on his defence, but he makes a most vindictive attack on Mr. Amos Kendall, charging him with "villanies" and threatening, "ere long" to make him "feel the full force of the recoil of his blow upon himself."—The same Communication also gives the following as the letter from W. to Mr. Southard. We shall publish the whole of this Communication in our next.

"PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1829. "On you, and, perhaps, on me alone, my worthy and honest Sir, depends the future peace of a nation, the welfare of a lastingly misery of an innocent, excellent wife and ten children. Their husband and father appeals to your mercy to save, not himself, but them from shame and contumely. Driven to desperation at times, by the embarrasments in which his long and arduous political warfare involved him, every other source exhausted, he resorted to his official authority to raise funds, which he most firmly believed at the time would result in no loss either to the public or to the individuals. Fate has decreed it otherwise. And those against whom he fought and against whom he would willingly have lost every drop of his blood, have triumphed, and now trample upon the enemy whom more than all others, they hated and feared. He is here in the hands of the Marshal of Pennsylvania on a criminal charge—he was on his way to Washington where his family are anxiously, tremblingly expecting him.

"The enclosed paper will show how you may save that family from wretchedness and degradation. It is the copy of the explanation forced from him at Boston and addressed to Mr. Harris the Agent. He forthwith sent a copy of it to the 4th Auditor who will receive it by this day's mail. Contradict it, and the family of the wretched being whom you once honored with the name of friend will live henceforth in ignominy and disgrace. Confirm it, and they are saved.—The papers referred to were 'misled or lost during your long illness and absence from the office.' O God—he can write no more—the officer is at his elbow to carry him to Washington. Write to Mrs. W. under cover to her son W. H. W. at the branch Bank, Washington—make her happy, and may the all-powerful so bless and prosper you.

"Hon. SAMUEL SOUTHARD, Trenton, New Jersey." "Every material statement contained in this letter was proved to be utterly false."

More Gold Mines.—"A citizen of Iredehl county," informs us, under date of the 4th inst. that there have been recent discoveries of Gold in a number of places in that county, and that companies are forming with the view of working them on an extensive scale. He is of the opinion that the mines in Iredehl will prove as rich and extensive as any hitherto discovered; and expresses a patriotic hope that gold may be found sufficiently plentiful to enable that county to contribute its due proportion towards accomplishing, in the course of the first four years of our present happy administration, a most desirable object, to wit, paying off the National Debt.

From Rutherford county, a friend writes, 9th inst. that Gold is found in almost every water-course, and promises to be as plentiful as in Burke. Some of our people have commenced working for the precious metal, and more will go into the business as soon as they are done with their crops, so that we shall soon ascertain the value of our sunnier soil."

West. Cal.

The schr. *Eliza Richmond*, Capt. Kelly, arrived at Elizabeth City, (N. C.) from Point Petre, (Guad.) was boarded about the 5th inst. in lat. 30, long. 76, by the British sloop of war *Ranger*, the captain of which informed, that he had, a short time previous, captured a schooner, which on the coast of Cuba.

Tet Steam-Boat. The Capt. M'Lea, left Elizabeth City on Wednesday morning last, for Newbern.

Through mistake the first page

of this paper is dated the 23th instead of the 30th July.

The Runaway Institution.—We are gratified to learn that the lamented death of the late Wm. P. Little, Esq. (of Littleton) will probably cause no interruption in the exercise of this invaluable summary. This we have to regret, as the summary is just returned from Littleton to which place he went for the purpose of carrying a pupil and who of course was attracted by making the necessary arrangements to its continuance and future prospects. Although at present, as is not infrequently the case with new establishments of this kind, the number of pupils is not great, yet we understand, as regards discipline and system, the school is perfectly organized. We feel much interest, as citizens of this community, in drawing public attention and patronage to this institution. There is, in Capt. Partridge's plan of education, something peculiarly practical and reasonable, so much so, that we think on very slight reflection, we should fail to strike the apprehension of all. To say nothing of the fact that this system embraces a range of the sciences, leaving nothing further to be conceived of either materially useful or ornamental, there is still in it a singularly striking and beautiful feature, we mean the application of science to practical purposes. And surely the great end of education is to qualify its recipient for *usefulness* in life. Again—according to the usual system of schools, the health and physical powers of youth frequently yield to the pressure of the too entire cultivation of the mental faculties. Hence we often see youths richly endowed with academic and collegiate instruction, with ennobled constitutions, and bodies meant to sustain the weight of the libraries in their train. The splendid materials acquired with so much labor and cost, prove useless—for the owner is unable to use or dispense them.

Hence the superiority of Capt. Partridge's plan of educating youth. While the cultivation of the mind is first attended to, an apt division of time is made, so that the bodily strength and health of the pupil is daily increased and gradually matured. And this is chiefly effected by appropriating those hours which are usually devoted by youth to a species of indolent recreation, to the acquirement of the beautiful science of the Military tactics—an exercise at once salutary, ornamental, and useful.

We again repeat, that we sincerely hope to see this excellent institution fostered by the patronage of an intelligent and discerning community.

The communications of "A Farmer," and an "Independent Republican" will be inserted as soon as the authors shall give us their names. We have no idea of getting "drubbed" for our correspondence, and must therefore require, in future, that every communication must be accompanied with the writer's name—and must have the liberty, if necessary, of giving it up.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

Mr. Editor.—I have observed, in the 24th number of your paper, a piece over the signature of "Common Sense," recommending the encroachment upon our Constitution to the attention of the public, in which it is justly styled the palladium of our liberties. The writer sets out by telling us that there is a subject of vital importance to the state of North Carolina, and to Halifax county. I mean, [says he], whether free negroes, [as they are called] have a right to vote in the selection of our representatives to our General Assembly. He presumes that this population have originally come from Africa, and was brought amongst us as an article of traffic, and as property like the horses and mules, and with no greater political rights? Sir, what bearing all this has upon their constitutional right to vote, is beyond my power of comprehension. The Constitution has stated expressly, I think, who has and who has not a right to vote; and it is rather a misfortune to the author of "Common Sense" than otherwise,

perhaps, that our forefathers did not vote freemen of colour in the same right that he does, or their ancestors "as mules, horses &c." without any political rights what ever. That inestimable "Palladium" of our liberties has recognized but two classes of people amongst us—free men and slaves. Then he who is not a freeman is a slave, and *vice versa* he who is not a slave is a freeman. Now, if there had been another class of people contemplated by the framers of the constitution, some provision would have been made for their rights, but of which, as yet, we know none. Competent provisions have been made by the constitution to legalize foreigners as voters, until which they have no more right to vote than slaves themselves, but by a certain process of law, known to the constitution, foreigners are made legal voters, and under the sanction of the same instrument, slaves and their descendants have been made legal voters, and whether it be good or bad policy is altogether a different question. The constitution invested them with the privilege of voting? I say yes, for the eighth section of the constitution reads as follows: "That all freemen of the age of twenty-one years who have been inhabitants of any one county within this state twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he resides." The question now resolves itself into this—is a mulatto a slave? If not, according to the constitution, he must be a freeman—free of all foreigner, and is therefore a citizen. But I have always been informed by the lawyers, that the surest mode of interpreting the laws was to ascertain, as far as practicable, the meaning and intention of those who framed them, as it is most probable they understood best their own intention. What, then, has been the construction with regard to the right that freemen of colour have to vote, by those who framed that instrument? That they were allowed to vote by the very men who formed the constitution, is a fact that is known to have existed ever since the constitution has been in operation, and under the eyes and sanction of the very men who formed it, and have they not often voted for and against the very men who formed the constitution? Have we ever heard of their right to vote being denied by them? The constitution was framed in the town of Halifax, and the freemen of colour have exercised the right to vote, both in the town and county ever since, under the eye of the very penman of the constitution, which is sufficient evidence itself to convince any rational man that it was the intention of the framers of the constitution, that they should be entitled to vote as freemen, without that right being once questioned until of recent date. It is asked by "Common Sense," what rules should be adopted to arrive at the true construction of any instrument? To which he, in his subsequent paragraph gives a very correct answer, he says, that "the subject matter under consideration at the time of its execution, the whole context taken together, and the history of the times when written. What was the subject matter under consideration? I answer, constitutional liberty and the right of suffrage. What the history of the times? Why that the freemen of colour were and have been in the habit of voting in this and in many other of the states ever since the revolution at which time the constitution was framed, and adopted by the freemen of the state, without regard to their colour. The principle of the constitution being settled on this point for better than half a century, by those who were mostly concerned in its formation, with what propriety we can now disturb those predominant principles of our rights, is for the reader to say. Though the writer may possess common sense, we doubt whether he possesses common intelligence, when he says that coloured men have no more political rights, than "horses and mules." It is unknown to Common Sense, that three millions of the slaves even are represented at the national legislature of the United States, and that they are entitled to the trial by jury according to the laws of the land, and that the laws are equally applicable to the coloured and to the white man, with some few exceptions. But, says Common Sense, "the constitution did not

not freemen because they are debarred of some of the privileges that others enjoy, &c." they cannot set on juries. He seems at the same time to have forgotten that all non-freeholders are excluded from setting as jurors. Yet he dares not contend that they have no right to vote, and are not freemen. Thus it is, with members of the legislature and the governor of the state—no one can be a member of the legislature without being a freeholder—no one can be a senator without owning three hundred acres of land—none can be governor without owning land to the amount of \$1,000, the said pounds' value, and have attained to the age of thirty years. According to the logic of Common Sense, no man is a freeman unless he is qualified to be both a juror and a senator. In fact, according to his principle, as set forth, no man is a freeman who does not possess all the privileges that any other freeman does—principles indeed, conveying too much to aristocracy and "privileged" persons to meet with the approbation of the enlightened freeman of this state. Let us suppose, for instance, the holy ark of our free constitution, and who can say that the rights of the poor white man will not be invaded? What guarantee have they against the encroachments of usurpation? Let the history of other nations answer. Freedom is a tender plant, let it not, in cultivating it, chipp away at its roots, for it might be pulled up and die.

Trial of John Watkins.

Before the paper drops the Press, the trial of Watkins will all probably be over. It is not for us to augur the result, but a letter was exhibited to the Court on Thursday, which seems to have excited the deepest feelings. It was put in by Mr. Southard under the compulsory power of the Court, and is said by the National Journal to have been received by him in Philadelphia, without the signature of Watkins, but was recognized to be in his handwriting. We have a private letter from Washington, which says, that the letter of Watkins is to have fixed his rate for ever—that when it was read, it produced a great stillness in Court, and many persons of both parties were seen shedding tears. A Correspondent of the B. Republican writes that the letter electrified every one. From these descriptions we can in some measure conjecture the character of its contents.

Rich. Ellis.

New Wheat.—The first cargo of new Wheat, which was received in New-York during the present season, arrived on the 14th in the schooner General Jackson from North Carolina.

Commerce of Boston.—Since the first of the present month there have been no less than three arrivals of this port from Canton, with valuable cargoes, the dates on which will not fail for short of three hundred thousand dollars. The amount of revenue accruing upon imports during the month of July, up to this date is about \$300,000. The amount of duties on foreign merchandise imported into this port from January 1st to June 30th, 1825, was \$1,000,000, 29 cents, and from January 1st to June 30, 1826, \$1,221,220. It will be seen by the above statement that the duties for the first six months of the present year exceeded the same period in 1825 more than \$200,000, while they fall short of the duties received in the first six months of the year 1826, about \$210,000.

Dr. J. G. Felt.

The Providence paper gives an account of the imprisonment of a poor woman, in that town destitute of the "last common and ordinary necessities of life, who had been compelled to consult with a physician once or twice, for which she charged \$1, and not having the means of paying, was used for the same. (When the officer came with the writ, she requested him to inform the doctor, she could not pay money, but would do any kind of work for him in her power. This would not answer, and the officer was compelled in the discharge of his duty, and to the eternal disgrace of the credit to take this poor woman up to the execution with her arms and feet, commit her to goal

There she remained penniless and almost naked, for about ten days, and but for the humanity of the warden, she and her infant must have perished.

Such an inhuman monster, (says the Cadet,) ought not to be suffered to tread in the paths of men, and in justice, his name should be revealed, an object for the slow, unmovable finger of scorn. No delicacy ought to conceal the names of such individuals.

Capt. Perry, of the schooner William, recently arrived at Portland, six weeks since, from Point Petre. Goodhope reports that twice as previous to his sailing, a gentleman from Maragante had arrived at the Point, who informed him that a schooner had been fired off that had with four men on board, and a number of dead bodies on deck. The schooner was taken possession of by the proper authorities, and was no doubt a piratical vessel, as there were no papers to be found on board. All the particulars that could be gathered in the surviving crew were, that they had been on a long cruise on Cuba, and had made, no captures for so long a time that their comrades had perished from starvation, and they themselves were only kept alive by subsisting on the bodies of those who died from day to day. Several articles of merchandise and a considerable amount in specie were found secured in the vessel, which had been looted and the men imprisoned.

Anger's Rumor has run about with a story, that an old slave boat was to be fitted up to take a trip to the falls, with a crew not consisting of animals and dumb brutes but of a merry company of ladies and gentlemen, the passengers were warranted a safe trip, provided the company was of 10. The pilot wanted five families who had lived in one house, and were agreeable to each other, and a pious clergyman, owning himself "the chief of sinners," an honest, a truth loving editor, a teacher without garulity or vanity, a handsome woman who never looked in a glass, and a person who goes about giving alms in the dock. The conditions being so particular, the expedition will doubtless fail.

We propose as candidates for the Editorial appointment, the Editors of the Democratic Press, U. S. Telegraph, and National Journal, and the former writer Editor of the New York Enquirer.

Remarkable case of an infant supposed to be hatched in the human body.—A letter from a gentleman Balston Spa, dated 5th instant, to Dr. Mitchell of New York, relates the following extraordinary circumstance: A young woman, the daughter of a respectable farmer in L. E.burgh, Saratoga county, N. Y. while in a field of new mown hay, felt the sting of a large green grass hopper, as she then expressed it. Some time in the winter following she discovered a tumor on the shoulder, attended with some pain and uneasiness. After about three weeks it disappeared, and moved in other directions, until July, when it was opened with a small discharge of unhealthy pus, and along with it a *brachycephalus*, two inches in length and breadth proportionate. The writer concludes that the egg was deposited when the young lady felt the sting.

The Tariff.—We are authorized to say, that the United States Telegraph, that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, so boldly propagated by the *Intelligencer*, and in *National Review*, and that the Government of the United States has been in communication with the British Minister upon the subject of opening a negotiation with the English government respecting the Tariff.

Gen. Scott's Fall.—During the late Seminole war, while without other companion than Mr. Austin, nephew of Colonel Fikes, was in a canoe on the Alabama river, upon some service connected with the American operations when between Randall's Creek and the Choctaw River they were encountered by a large boat manned by twelve Choctaws, and picked warriors, expressly selected for their capture. Mr. Austin steered the boat and Dale with his hands, fought and killed the whole

twelve savages, one after the other. For this and other gallant acts the Legislature of Alabama gave him a Brigadier General's Commission, and settled half pay upon him for life.—*Cadence* &c.

Judicial Dignity.—The following conversation is said to have passed between a venerable old lady and a certain presiding judge of this state. The judge was supported on the right and on the left by his humble associates, and the old lady was called to give evidence.

President Judge.—Take off your bonnet, madam.

Lady.—I would rather not sir.

P. J.—I desire you to put off your bonnet.

L.—I am informed that in public assemblies the woman should cover the head. Such is the custom, and, of course, I will not take off my bonnet.

P. J.—Why, you are a pretty woman, indeed! I think you had better come and take a seat on the bench.

L.—I thank you kindly, sir, but I really think there are old women enough there already.

Examiner, 9, Sep.

MED.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of our fellow citizen, WM. P. LITTLE, Esq. who died at his residence at Littleton, on Sunday the 10th inst. after an illness of eight weeks, which he bore with patient submission, aged 61 years. Through life he was a truly worthy and valuable man, and by his death a bereaved family has lost a kind and indulgent parent, and society a worthy and useful member. While a disconsolate widow mourns for an affectionate husband and tender companion, a bereaved family for a kind and indulgent father, and society for a valuable and useful citizen, a consolation is found in the reflection that he died in the fullness of his days, and in the enjoyment of his family.

Halifax Rep.

We are requested to state that the Rev. WM. W. LITTLE will preach at Quincey Academy on Wednesday the 10th of August next, at Deep Creek Meeting House on Thursday the 11th, at Haywood's on Saturday the 12th, at Halifax at 11 o'clock, on Sunday the 13th, at Brackton on Monday the 14th, at Simpson on Tuesday the 15th, at Mars on Wednesday the 16th, at Baffins on Thursday the 17th.

A BALL & PARTY.

Will be furnished at 5 o'clock on Saturday the 10th and 11th August.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Of the United States.

Of late the price of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the price, which, from the 1st of August, has been as stated in the above and in.

The character of the Type made at the Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of material, and durability, no other house can compete.

He has no need to compute any amount, who can supply any quantity, as he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Many letters who have orders from abroad, and who are complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printer's Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Public are requested to call at this establishment, and to examine the new paper, to be issued in September, 1825, in type of a new set of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

Printer, Halifax.

Papers at six months, or at a longer or shorter period, as may be required.

Papers at 50 Great Printer, 24

Nonpareil, 30 Double Pica, 32

Minion, 36 Double Great Print

Minion, 40

B. 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

Small Pica, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

English, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

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Quincey Academy.

THE first session of this institution ends the 31st or last day of July. The public examination of the session commences on Tuesday the 20th inst. and continues 3 days, on the last of which, or Thursday, the Greek, Latin and French languages, together with the highest branches of English, will receive attention. On Friday the 31st, after a report of the progress and conduct of the pupils during the session, a Rhetorical Exhibition is to begin and continue through the day. An interested and respectfully requested to attend during the whole time of the above exercises, as much as convenient.

RICKER, PIERCE,

JAMES BISHOP,

JOHN FURNELL.

P. S. If time permit, the principal will address the audience on the necessity of mutual co-operation, on the part of both teacher and parent, to secure the blessing of education with complete success.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having just a note executed on the 1st January, 1826 to him by R. B. A. Jones, for the sum of \$141 00—all persons are hereby requested from trading for it. On said note payments have been made throughout, having a balance only of about \$13 00.

JOS. B. LITTLEJOHN.

July 20th, 1826. 25—1w

\$15 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th of August 1827, a dark brown colored

ARTHUR,

about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, thin, slender &c.

has a scar on the bottom of his right foot. Arthur is a very good swimmer and quite capable of paying toll for that trade. Being intelligent, sometimes staid, that a friend of such a description was seen lurking in the neighborhood of Scotland Neck. I have no hesitation in saying he has not entirely left the neighborhood.

Any person who hears and delivers up such negro to the subscriber, giving for miles west of the town of Halifax, near the Warrenton road, or secure him in any jail so that I can get him, will receive the above reward.

JOHN FURNELL, Senr.

July 20th, 1826.

NOTICE.

HEREBY given to all whom it may concern, that the lot in the town of Halifax, known in the plot of said town commons as No. 159, which I sold to Lemuel Long, in 1827 as yet unpaid for, and all and every person is hereby forbidden from trading for said lot, unless subject to the purchase money.

THOS. OUSBY.

Halifax, July 20th, 1826. 25—3w

FOR SALE.

A Suburban estate, with a large house, and a large garden, situated in a healthy and agreeable situation, and well adapted for a residence, or for a country seat.

ALSO.

A large estate, with a large house, and a large garden, situated in a healthy and agreeable situation, and well adapted for a residence, or for a country seat.

THOS. W. GREGORY.

Brace & R. W. 25

Northampton County, 24—1w

R. & J. DUNN & CO.

At their store, 11 Broadway,

\$3,500 PRIME GREEN

Coffee, which

will sell for cash, or on

credit, at prices unprecedented in

the market.

They have a hand a new

machine, which they will

run for the public.

Our citizens were highly gratified on Thursday by an unexpected visit from the steam boat *Petersburg*, Captain J. W. McRea. We are happy to hear that the object of this visit is to ascertain the practicability of establishing a regular line between Newbern and Elizabeth City, and with this view Capt. McRea intends for the balance of the season to run the *Petersburg* regularly between the two places, leaving Newbern every Friday noon for Elizabeth City, so as to meet the steam boat *Elizabeth* which leaves Norfolk every Monday morning for Baltimore—and leaves Elizabeth City every Wednesday morning, so as to reach Newbern the next morning. That success will crown the undertaking we entertain not a doubt—it requires nothing but perseverance, and we regret very much that we did not receive some two or three weeks ago, intimation of this plan, that intelligence so desirable, and of so much importance to travellers, might be circulated north and south. Of the superior advantages of this route over every other—no one can doubt after a moment's reflection. The great saving of time, of expense, comparative ease and comfort, are considerations which weigh with every traveller. The distance between Fayetteville and Norfolk, by this line, is performed in little more than two days; & the greatest part of it in fine steam boat (as floats, for we had an opportunity yesterday morning, in company with a large party, of testing her superior speed and excellence. The obstacles which at present exist for the want of a regular stage line between this place and Fayetteville will gradually be removed as the travelling takes this direction. Travellers moving south will suffer no detention here, as we understand backs and stages will be provided them; and we hope that our friends at Fayetteville will take care of that end of the line until some permanent arrangement is made. In short that our sounds are to become the great thoroughfare for steam boat travelling 'all nature cries aloud.'

We are glad to learn that Capt. McRea intends this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to treat our citizens to another sail; we hope to see her spacious decks thronged with the beauty and fashion, and good people of the far-famed ancient city.

Spectator.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Brooke county, Va., who has distinguished himself in his celebrated Debate with Mr. Owen, has advertised proposals for publishing by subscription, their "Debates on the Evidences of Christianity, &c." Mr. O. read and spoke fifteen hours on the side of Serpentine, and Mr. C. spoke twenty-five hours on the side of Christianity. Mr. Sims, (Cincinnati), took down the discussion in short hand, who preferred "an immediate remuneration for his services, to the right of publication; it, therefore, devolved on the parties to remunerate Mr. Sims, and to undertake the publication themselves. Having agreed (says Mr. C.) to give him \$500 for his report; and Mr. Owen about to return to Europe; having sold his interest in the work, I have become the sole proprietor."

Messrs. C. and O. have agreed to add an Appendix to the Debate, for the purpose of making the work still more satisfactory. It will contain 600 large duodecimo or large octavo pages, and cannot be offered for less than \$2, when substantially bound, or \$1.50 in boards. Deductions will be made for large subscriptions. The work is to be put to press in a few days. As this work will be entirely new in its character,

and very interesting in its contents, bringing together two gentlemen of vigorous talents, upon some of the interesting topics which can engage the human mind, we shall be happy to receive subscribers at this office. Their names will be forwarded on to Bethany, and arrangements made for the delivery of the work.

Richmond Engr.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.—It affords us pleasure to learn from the last Richmond Enquirer, that notwithstanding the general stagnation of the present times, the establishment of that paper is more prosperous now than at any former period. Its circulation is about 5,000, and its list rapidly increasing. This is an extent of support without parallel we believe in this country, (leaving out of view certain religious newspapers, whose lists are aided by the influence of the church, and increased by the zeal of the preachers, travelling and stationary,) and is a most reward for the talents, care and industry, employed in its publication. The Enquirer has recently been enlarged, and much improved in its typographical appearance.

Pa Intell.

HOMICIDE.—A distressing event occurred at Ashfield, Conn. on the 7th inst. A man named Alfred Elmer, fancied himself commissioned from Heaven to kill three persons, deriving his warrant from 11th chap. Revelations. Proceeding upon this horrible idea, his first victim was a child aged two years, an only son of Mr. Timothy Catlin, which he found asleep in its cradle, and cut its throat in such a shocking manner as to occasion death in a few moments. He then attacked his own grand-father and wounded him so severely that his life is despaired of. His arm was arrested before he had time to complete the work of death, or to attempt it on the third intended victim. The child he killed, as he said because it was innocent. No doubt is entertained of his insanity.

CANNIBALS.—We learn by the brig *Mount Parnassus*, arrived at New-York, from Jeremie, that a few days previous to her sailing, 18 men were taken in the mountains, near that place, charged with murdering the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and eating their bodies. They were shortly to be tried for the crime.

ROUTE TO NEW-ORLEANS.—The Richmond Enquirer says, that Mr. Barry, the Post Master General, is endeavouring to establish the route by way of Mobile, to New-Orleans, which has hitherto failed. That route will bring N. Orleans ten days nearer to Washington, than by the way of Tennessee.

ILLINOIS.—The Pioneer, of Illinois, estimates the annual increase of the population of that state, from emigration alone, at 18,000, for the last three or four years.

STEPHENSON.—The celebrated Rowland Stephenson has been for some time residing in Bristol, Pa. It is rumored he has completed the purchase of Dr. Shippen's very handsome establishment, and farm in the vicinity of that borough.

GOLD.—Maj. Jonathan Harris, in Mecklenburg county, has discovered a gold mine on his plantation, which, from the experiments already made, promises to be very valuable. He has worked it for several weeks, and with only four hands, has obtained, on an average, about 500 hundred dollars worth of gold per day. (This, we heard, has been procured without pulverizing the gravel; but when pulverized for which he is pre-

paring machinery, the quantity will be doubled. The gold is not found in veins, but is deposited on the surface, from five to six inches in depth.

Salisbury Journal

A negro girl convicted of the murder of her mistress, in New Orleans, was sentenced to be hung at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 26th ult. Subsequent to her trial, some new circumstances transpired, which induced a general belief that she was not guilty, or, if she was, that there was some accomplice more criminal than she, and the governor was petitioned to reprieve the girl for three months, under the hope that she would be proved innocent, and the real murderer discovered. Accordingly on the forenoon of the day of execution, the governor granted a respite for three months, which had scarcely been delivered to the sheriff, when the prisoner made a full confession of her crime to the jailer. As soon as this circumstance was made known to the governor, he issued an order to the sheriff to carry the first sentence into effect at the appointed hour; but the sheriff not receiving the order until three o'clock, the execution stands postponed until the 26th of September next.

Amesbury Courier

There is said to be a custom in Germany which is worthy of imitation in all countries.

"When an individual is sick, the friends of the family call and wring at the door. In the hall they find a book lying on the table, in which some one of the family writes, every morning and evening, the state of the patient's health giving all those particulars which would be interesting to the friends of the individual. Under this morning and evening bulletin, all those who call write their names. To apprise the family of the sympathy. They never see the members of it, unless they have some other object than ascertaining the condition of the patient."

A letter to the editors from Burke county, states that there is a Gold Mine, within thirteen miles of Morganton, owned by the Messrs. Carsons & Co. from which they have dug, in the course of three or four months, though worked in a loose manner, at the lowest estimate \$25,000.

Ral Reg

DR. WATKINS

The prosecution of Dr. Watkins, for fraud, appears to be an interminable business. It seems that the court, the bar and the jury, do not know what to make of it. To common-sense-men, the matter is plain enough. The Doctor wanted money to keep up appearances at Washington, as every "good society" man must do; and his salary would not allow it. The banks were dangerous things to tamper with. Pay-day would come round; and a protested note, where a member of "good society" was concerned, was an abomination in the eyes of those who figured in the first circles at Washington. What, then, was to be done? A happy expedient occurred. Those whose duty it should have been to remain at Washington, for the purpose of attending to their public duties, were too busily engaged in electioneering, in eating, drinking, and delivering barbed speeches, to think of what was going on in their respective offices. The head-men trusted to their subalterns; and the subalterns verified the old maxim, that "when the cats are away the mice will nibble cheese." And these subalterns did nibble to some tune. Watkins touched a few thousand; but what of that? It was only a breach of trust;—at least, so says an impartial Washington

ton jury. Fillebrown grabbed the last cent of a sacred charity fund, and covered his embezzlement under the guise of commissions. Nourse dipped largely into the national chest, under a similar pretence. So did Hay; and indeed all seemed determined to "make Hay" while their political sun was in the firmament.

By why notice these defalcations? They are not frauds—oh no! They are mere pecuniary expedients, which can be justified by a Washington jury, because their friends like Bonaparte, wanted money, and must have it.

Old Dominion

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from

Washington 29th July 1829

The case of Watkins having engrossed more public attention than any other matter, it may be desirable to you to be informed of its present state. One of the two indictments, sustained by the judgment of the court, was tried last week. Great exertions were made by the counsel on both sides. The attorneys of the United States have sought his conviction, for a fraud committed, in his individual capacity, by false pretences. On the other hand, the counsel of the accused have steadily defended him upon the plea, that by color of his office, he obtained the money in question; and having applied it to his own use, he is only a defaulter. These in a few words are the merits of the case.

The jury, having twice considered of their verdict, rendered it finally in the following terms, viz:

"The jurors, in the case of the United States against Tobias Watkins, find him guilty of obtaining, in his official capacity, seven hundred and fifty dollars, the money of the United States, and applying the same to his own private use."

It will be seen, that this verdict, rendered in terms so equivocal, makes room for a question to the court, whether it can proceed thereon to judgment of acquittal or condemnation. It is evident, the jury has not found him guilty as charged in the indictment. Then is he acquitted? If he is guilty merely of applying money of the United States, obtained by colour of his office, to his own use, he is not guilty of any criminal offence, at common law; but of an official breach of trust. This would be putting him upon the footing of a defaulter only; for it will be remembered that in every case he obtained the money on a requisition of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Southard, when before the court as a witness, gave his testimony unreservedly; and was very much affected by the disclosure of all the acts of Dr. Watkins. He must have come to the stand with an opinion entirely settled, that Watkins had abused his confidence, for he had in his possession a letter written by him, at Philadelphia, while in the custody of the marshal, imploring his interposition and support, by affirming the statements of which he had been guilty from time to time.

The second indictment remains to be tried, and will probably engage the court to-day. The testimony will be like that already given; but there will be another VENIRE.

Extract of a letter from Washington

I have received the following account of the anonymous letter written by Dr. Watkins to Mr. Southard, which was read in court the last day of his examination—K—, in some way or other, had heard that W. had written an anonymous letter to Southard, when he was first apprehended in Philadelphia, in which he enclosed a certain statement, in relation to the transaction,

which was intended to save his guilt from exposure. This statement he called upon his friends, Southard, to verify upon oath, and to save him and his family from ruin. Mr. Southard replied that he did not recollect the facts contained in the statement; but he pockets the letter—says nothing about it, until, unexpectedly, it was forced from him by a compulsory order of the court. This anonymous letter is in substance an acknowledgment of Watkins' guilt; and yet Mr. Southard keeps it in his pocket upwards of three months or more, since Watkins was apprehended in Philadelphia! Why did he not enclose it to the president and put an end to all this contest in the court?

"Well; the letter was called for—Mr. Southard would not produce it until he was compelled—when Mr. Swann takes the letter to read. It contains, in substance, an attempt at subornation. Mr. Swann expresses to the jury, with great feeling, his horror at W.'s guilt, and commences reading. He becomes affected, overwhelmed with emotion, and sets down. I see nothing has been said about this extraordinary transaction in the Telegraph—why I am not informed. This letter with all its circumstances, will be made known, I presume, in due time. It will furnish a moot point for the coalition moralists—the coffin-handball people—the mourners over the six-militia-men, and the base and infamous slanderers of Mrs. Jackson, at the head of whom was this same Dr. Watkins."

The following is extracted from a letter, in the Philadelphia United States Gazette, dated

Washington, July 17, 1829

Two letters were offered by the counsel for the U. S. which gave to the case a very adverse aspect for the accused. One of them was a letter of explanation, which Dr. Watkins wrote to Mr. Harris, the Navy Agent at Boston, and in which he attempted to show that all his drafts upon Harris and Paulding were drawn with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. Southard, and that the money thus raised was to be applied to some particular items of navy expenditure for which appropriations had not been granted. As soon as Dr. Watkins was arrested in Philadelphia, it appears that he enclosed a copy of those explanations, in a letter to Mr. Southard, addressed to him at Trenton; but Watkins, having met with a friend of Mr. Southard on board the steam-boat, and learning that Mr. S. was then in Philadelphia, sent to him a request that he would take this letter out of the Post Office. Mr. Southard did so, and instantly (for although Watkins had put no signature to his letter, the hand writing was well known to Mr. Southard) wrote a reply to it.

Mr. Southard replied, that it gave him regret, that he could not confirm the explanations which Dr. Watkins had made. He expressed his regret that he should have placed himself in such a glaring situation, and, ignorant as he was of the precise character of the allegations against him, Mr. Southard said it was out of his power to say more than that, when called upon to give testimony he should give it with a strict regard to truth, as far as his recollection would permit him.

The whole of Mr. S.'s conduct has been mainly and highly honorable. His emotion in reading the letter which he had delivered up, by order of the court, was extreme. He felt that the fate of the accused was in his hands, and that it was a cruel but unavoidable duty which compelled him to sacrifice the man he had once esteemed. Before he could finish the reading of his letter, a gush of tears choked his utterance. Judge Cranch killed the letter from him and finished it, and Mr. Southard sinking into his chair gave way for a few moments to feelings honorable to him, and which I think honour him all.

The last Evening's Mail brings us a very interesting article, in the Baltimore Republican of the 24th, from its Washington Correspondent giving Watkins's letter to Mr. Harris, while he was at Boston in April last, in compliance with his request of an explanation of the singular circumstances of his account. In this letter, he does not content himself with standing on his defence, but he makes a most vindictive attack on Mr. Amos Kendall, charging him with "villanies" and threatening "ere long" to make him "feel the full force of the recoil of his blow upon himself."—The same Communication also gives the following as the letter from W. to Mr. Southard: We shall publish the whole of the Communication in our next.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1829

"On you, and perhaps, alone, my worthy and honorable friend, depends the future peace of a lasting misery of an innocent, excellent wife and ten children. Their husband and father appeals to your mercy to save, not himself but them from shame, and contumely. Driven to desperation at times, by the embarrasments in which his long and arduous political warfare involved him, every other source exhausted, he resorted to his official authority to raise funds, which he most firmly believed at the time would result in no loss either to the public or to the individuals. Fate has decreed it otherwise. And those against whom he fought and against whom he would willingly have lost every drop of his blood, have triumphed, and now trample upon the enemy whom more than all others, they hated and feared. He is here in the hands of the Marshal of Pennsylvania on a criminal charge—he was on his way to Washington where his family are anxiously, tremblingly expecting him."

"The enclosed paper will show how you may save that family from wretchedness and degradation. It is the copy of the explanation forced from him at Boston and addressed to Mr. Harris, the Agent. He forthwith sent a copy of it to the 4th Auditor who will receive it by this day's mail. Contradict it, and the family of the wretched being whom you once honored with the name of friend will live henceforth in ignominy and disgrace. Confess it, and they are saved.—The papers referred to were 'lost' or lost during your long illness and absence from the office." O God!—he can write no more—the office is at his elbow to carry him to Washington. Write to Mrs. W. under cover to her son W. H. W. at the branch Bank, Washington—make her happy, and may the all-powerful so bless and prosper you.

Hon. SAMUEL SOUTHARD, Trenton, New Jersey.

"Every material statement contained in this letter was proved to be utterly false."

More Gold Mines—"A citizen of Fredell county," informs us, under date of the 4th inst. that there have been recent discoveries of Gold in a number of places in that county, and that companies are forming with the view of working them on an extensive scale. He is of the opinion that the mines in Fredell will prove as rich and extensive as any hitherto discovered, and expresses a patriotic hope that gold may be found sufficiently plentiful to enable that county to contribute its due proportion towards accomplishing in the course of the first four years of our present happy administration, a most desirable object, viz. wit paying off the National Debt.

From Rutheford county, a friend writes, 24th inst. that Gold is found in almost every wheat course, and promises to be as plentiful as in Burke. Some of our people have commenced working for the precious metal, and more will go into the business as soon as they are done with their crops, so that we shall soon see the value of our wretched soil."

West. Co.

The schr. *Eliza Richmond*, Capt. Kelly, arrived at Elizabeth City, N. C. from Port Poto, (Guinea), was boarded about the 10th inst. at 10, long 75, by the British ship of war *Romney*, the captain of which informed, that he had a short time previously captured a schooner, which was on the coast of

Tet. Steam-Boat. The City of New York, N. Y. City on Wednesday morning last.

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